

## 侧孔吸虫属二新种 (吸虫: 隐孔科)

张闰生 邱兆祉 李庆奎  
(南开大学生物系) (天津市自然博物馆)

1979年,我们在天津北塘一只白腰杓鹬的小肠内获得13条吸虫。1981年,在北大港一只银鸥的肠内获得吸虫7条,经鉴定为侧孔吸虫属二新种 (Trematoda, Troglotrema-tidae)。文中量度以毫米为单位。

### 1. 杓鹬侧孔吸虫 *Paragono numenii* sp. nov. (图1)

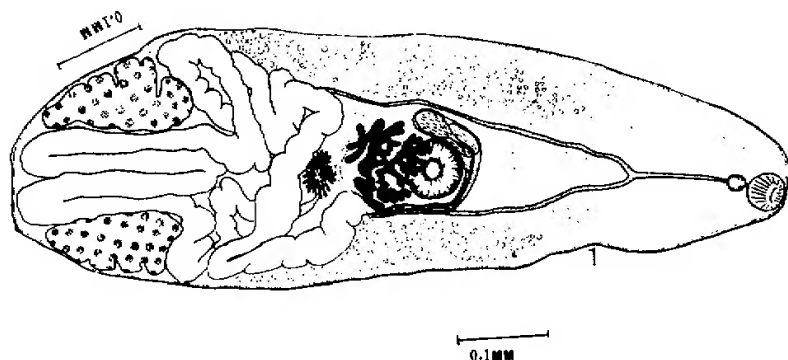


图1 杓鹬侧孔吸虫, 新种 *Paragono numenii* sp. nov.

体扁、梭形, 长0.637—0.944, 最宽处在睾丸前, 0.212—0.306。前端尖, 后端钝圆, 在排泄孔处有凹陷, 未见体棘。口吸盘小0.036—0.044 $\times$ 0.028—0.047, 腹吸盘较口吸盘大, 0.052—0.057 $\times$ 0.052—0.080, 位于体中线稍前, 前咽明显0.003—0.011, 咽发达0.021 $\times$ 0.018—0.021, 食道颇长, 0.094—0.112, 肠管简单, 其盲端达睾丸前缘外侧。

睾丸位于体末端的两侧, 对称, 内缘完整, 外缘具深刻。右睾丸0.153—0.177 $\times$ 0.059—0.082, 左睾丸0.141—0.188 $\times$ 0.070—0.106。阴茎囊0.136—0.153 $\times$ 0.035, 弯曲横卧

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2. 鸥侧孔吸虫 *Paragono lari* sp. nov. (图 2)

体扁, 前端尖、后端钝圆, 长 $0.70-0.92$ , 宽 $0.28-0.44$ , 最宽处在卵巢至睾丸前的区域, 未见体棘。口吸盘 $0.039-0.044 \times 0.036-0.044$ , 腹吸盘 $0.039-0.044 \times 0.039-0.044$ , 位于赤道线以前, 与口吸盘等大。前咽明显 $0.003$ , 咽 $0.021-0.024 \times 0.018-0.021$ , 食道 $0.078-0.118$ , 肠管盲端达睾丸前缘外侧。

睾丸位于体末端两侧、对称, 内外缘均具深刻, 右睾丸 $0.153-0.236 \times 0.059-0.094$ , 左睾丸 $0.129-0.200 \times 0.070-0.082$ 。阴茎囊较长 $0.160-0.177 \times 0.027-0.051$ , 底部在腹吸盘后缘之后, 生殖孔位于腹吸盘左侧。

卵巢 $0.047-0.118 \times 0.070-0.141$ , 在腹吸盘后缘中央, 子宫盘曲在卵巢与睾丸之间, 在两睾丸间向后达体末端。卵黄腺滤泡状, 始于肠叉与腹吸盘之间的水平处, 终于肠管末端之前, 其前端不象前种呈尖峰状。卵 $16.7-18.2$ 微米 $\times 9.1-10.6$ 微米。

本种与杓侧孔吸虫相似, 但在口、腹吸盘比例, 阴茎囊底水平, 卵黄腺分布情况及宿主等方面均与前种有重要区别, 故认为系一新种定名为鸥侧孔吸虫 *Paragono lari*。

宿主: 银鸥 *Larus argentatus vegae* Palmen.

寄生部位: 小肠

采集地点: 天津北大港

时间: 1981年秋

模式标本存放地点: 南开大学生物系

## 参 考 文 献

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF TREMATODES OF THE  
GENUS *PARAGONO* (TREMATODA: TROGLOTREMATIDAE)

Zhang Runsheng Qiu Zhaozhi

(Department of Biology, Nankai University, Tianjin)

Li Qinkui

(Tianjin Museum of Natural History)

The present paper reports two new species of trematodes parasites belonging to *Paragono* Pearse, 1930 (Troglotrematidae, Paragoninae). One was collected from a curlew, *Numenius arquata orientalis* Brehm and the other, from a herring gull, *Larus argentatus vegae* Palmen. Both were found in Tianjin,

All measurements are in mm. The type specimens are deposited in Nankai University and the new species are characterized as follows.

1. *Paragono numenii* sp. nov. (fig. 1)

Body flattened, fusiform,  $0.637-0.944 \times 0.212-0.306$ , widest at anterior border of testes. Body surface spineless. Oral sucker  $0.036-0.044 \times 0.028-0.047$ . Acetabulum  $0.052-0.057 \times 0.052-0.060$ . Prepharynx distinct,  $0.003-0.011$ . Globular pharynx  $0.021 \times 0.018-0.021$ . Esophagus rather long,  $0.094-0.112$ . Intestine terminating close to the anterior margin of testes.

Testes symmetrical, located at posterior extremity of body, with the outer margins irregularly lobed, but the inner sides smooth. Right testis  $0.153-0.177 \times 0.059-0.082$ , and the left  $0.141-0.188 \times 0.070-0.106$ . Cirrus pouch  $0.136-0.153 \times 0.035$ , lying transversely anterodorsal to acetabulum.

Genital pore at left margin of acetabulum.

Ovary irregularly dendritical,  $0.076-0.106 \times 0.091-0.106$ , practically median and posterodorsal to acetabulum. Uterus convoluted in postovarian region. Vitellaria follicular, extracecal, distributed from behind intestinal fork to anterior border of testes. Eggs  $16.7-18.2\mu \times 9.1-10.6\mu$ .

Discussion. There has been only one genus and one species in subfamily Paragoninae. Our specimens differ from *Paragono kellogi* Pearce, 1930 (Cyst, adult unknown) by its smooth body surface, position of acetabulum, ceca reaching anterior margin of testes, inner margins of testes unlobed, and with vitellaria distributed posteriorly before end of ceca. The cyst of *P. kellogi* was originally discovered in the body of crab, but we did not find that kind of cysts in Tianjin. This subfamily was presumed to be flukes of mammals by Yamaguti in 1971. Our discovery proves that they are flukes of birds.

2. *Paragono lari* sp. nov. (fig. 2)

This species is similar to *Paragono numenii*, but differs distinctly from the latter as follows, (1) acetabulum smaller, and equal to oral sucker, (2) testes larger, and with lobed inner margins, (3) cirrus pouch base extending to the posterior border of the ventral sucker, (4) extending form of the vitellaria, (5) host.